

# The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1908.

## Campaign Contributions

The Times-Dispatch will receive, acknowledge and forward to the treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee all sums sent it for this purpose.

## PROBLEMS FOR MESSRS. WOOD AND PETERS.

On September 1st Richmond will go through its biennial experience of turning over the government of the city to a new Council, many of whose members are without experience, and all of whom are handicapped by being compelled to administer the city under a form of government that is by no means well adapted for the purpose. From an article appearing elsewhere in today's paper it will be seen that the new Council will have in it eleven men who did not serve in the previous Council; in other words, nearly 20 per cent. of the membership of the incoming Council is without experience. In addition to this, the new Council will have lost the services of James E. Cannon, Hunsdon Cary, David Meade White, E. G. Williams, John Mann, Jr., and President Turpin, who retired or failed of election, and Charles D. Larus, who was removed by death. The loss of these trained and efficient members puts a heavy burden of responsibility on Presidents Peters and J. B. Wood, who have the duty of appointing the incoming committees.

Under the present system of government Richmond is ruled by committees. The citizens elect Councilmen and Councilmen elect the presidents, and the presidents appoint the men who really run the city. If any committee is inefficient, extravagant or even corrupt, the voters of Richmond can do nothing for two years, unless matters have gone to such an extent that the grand jury can indict, and then a long time might elapse before the city is freed from the burden of such representation.

The incoming Council will have most important work to do with regard to the annexed territory; it will undertake the construction of a light plant, and should undertake building of a bridge to Manchester, and yet the people of Richmond to-day, whose money will be spent for all these improvements, do not know and have no effective way of making their wishes felt as to the men who will be designated to carry out this work. This situation must continue until the city charter is so amended that the people can make themselves heard effectively. In the meantime the incoming Council should find all of its energies to the adoption of the new rules, which are designed to make the committees more efficient and put their expenditures under greater safeguards. Richmond will never have an efficient government until the present system is abandoned, but, bad though it may be, the present system can be improved upon, and we believe that the proposed rules will be a long step in that direction.

## HUGHES'S SELECTION.

The situation in New York over the selection of a Republican candidate for Governor should be candidly considered by the opponents of the primary. The hopes of the Republican machine, for reasons well known, did not want Mr. Hughes to be the candidate. For directly contrary reasons it was thought that the majority of the rank and file of the party did want Mr. Hughes.

At the last election for Governor in New York, 749,002 Republicans voted for Mr. Hughes and elected him. Do they wish to elect him again? Is the question that for four weeks has perplexed Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Parsons, heads of the Republican State machine. The convention that is to meet in September should be the instrument that in theory ascertains the will of the party in regard to candidates. But conventions in that State—and in other States—have long since ceased to perform that function with accuracy. On the contrary, Mr. Woodruff knows the convention looks to him, and but registers what he and a few others have already decided—a decision that may or may not coincide with the desire of the party at large.

The political situation is this year peculiarly delicate, peculiarly uncertain, yet unusually important. It was essential that some one decide what was the will of the people. To the settlement of this perplexity the aid of that busiest of men Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock has been sought.

Even the opinion of the necessarily circumspect Mr. Taft was sought, and Mr. Roosevelt has been importuned to issue a command. The situation having become intolerable on account of the birth, derision and irony it aroused, President Roosevelt, it is said, has, with diffidence pronounced that the people want Hughes.

The President's political intuitions are marvelously penetrating; they

are in this instance probably right. But would not a direct primary, wherein those 749,002 Republicans could participate, ascertain whether or not they want Mr. Hughes as their candidate? Would it not in any event result in the nomination of a man who was wanted by them? Would it not also prevent the party being forced to vote for a candidate who might be only Mr. Woodruff's choice and make?

And would not the regular employment of such a plan go far towards answering the question, Shall the people rule?

## ROOSEVELT THE ISSUE.

It needed neither Mr. Taft's panegyric nor Mr. Sherman's statement to assure the people that Mr. Roosevelt was the issue of this campaign.

Every Democrat, and, for that matter, large numbers of those who are still dwelling in the wilderness of populism, or following the demagogic wilderness of Mr. Hearst's will-o'-wisp, agree that there has been gross abuse of power by railroads in their rebates, and most of all by manufacturers secure behind the wall of protection, raised by subservient Republican leaders. But these opponents of the practice as well as the principle of government of the many for the benefit of the few will hesitate long before they accept the promise of tariff reform from the Republicans, because Mr. Roosevelt has denounced the corporations whose corruption funds have kept his party in office so long.

Even when Mr. Roosevelt was President he showed himself impotent to deal with the readjustment of the tariff, though he was thoroughly capable of disorganizing business and hunting for wrongdoers with a brass band that destroyed the innocuous while it warned the malefactors. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that Mr. Roosevelt's proxy will be any more efficient in dealing with the tariff than the principal was himself.

The greatest objection to Mr. Roosevelt, and the reason why making him the issue in the campaign ought to be welcomed by the Democrats and feared by the Republicans, is that Mr. Roosevelt primarily objects to government by legal and established forms. He orders suits commenced or whitewash applied; he praises judges for what he considers good decisions, or vehemently rebukes when their reading of the law does not coincide with his own personal wishes, and generally administers the government of \$6,000,000 people as if it were his personal plaything. Mr. Roosevelt was right, when he left Washington for Oyster Bay, in declaring that he had had a "perfectly corking time." The more that corking time is kept before the people the less they will be disposed to put in power the proxy of the principal or the nominee of that party, whose record stands for extravagance, jingoism and the subversion of organized law.

## INVESTMENTS OF THE POOR.

The present campaign of Mr. Thomas S. Lawson revives an old question. Who are caught by the allurements of the many obviously swindling, get-rich-quick schemes?

The inquiry is partly answered, at least, by Mr. G. E. Walsh, in Moody's Magazine for July. He shows that a large proportion of laboring and poor men put whatever surplus they have into savings banks.

Having done this, many of them are induced to invest these savings in some well-baited, worthless undertaking promising enormous profits. He cites the testimony of men familiar with industrial conditions and social work. The manager of a plant employing nearly 2,000 men said "that 60 per cent. of them had savings and bank accounts, but the amount fluctuated tremendously in times of prosperity. For some time he could not account for this. Then he began to trace cause and effect. During the recent crazy gamble in worthless mining shares, when the papers were flooded with flaring advertisements of mushroom mines, the total local deposits in savings institutions dropped 20 per cent. within a year. A careful canvass of the field showed that nearly 400 workmen owned mining stock, which they had purchased with money drawn from the banks, and there was a steady drain on the resources of the balance to meet the monthly instalments." As most of the shares were without value the loss to the workmen would be enormous.

The correction of this credulity is to give thrifty laboring men a knowledge of safe investments. To accomplish this is, like other educational objects, not easy. However, certain bond houses, who know the stability and value of different securities are beginning to seek the small investor, who will now have the benefit of their experience and honest advice. The management of some of the industrial corporations try to instruct their employees in regard to investments. In addition to offering the securities of their own company they explain investments generally, and give information of other bonds and stocks.

During the late world-wide expansion of trade and commerce it was to France that the great banks of other nations had to go for assistance. The Frenchman is thrifty, and his thrift is aided and encouraged by the French banks. They have departments organized for the purpose of instructing the people bringing them money in what to invest it. Thus the savings of the small French investor—in the aggregate enormous—are employed in all the financial centres and fructify the commerce of the world. Here is a lesson both for our banks and our people.

It is not possible to hope that gullibility will cease to exist, nor that the effort to suddenly get rich will no longer be made, yet vast good will have been done when the field of the

sharper and money-sucker is narrowed.

## THE DANGER OF RICHES.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!"—St. Luke, xviii, 24.

Is it easy, then, for poor people to enter the kingdom of God? Our Lord did not say so. It is always difficult to enter into that kingdom. It is not entered by wealth, nor is it entered by poverty; these are but external circumstances. It is the heart alone which enters there.

We cannot enter into the reasoning of this young ruler's mind; but of one thing we may be sure, there was much good in him, for "Jesus beholding him, loved him." His youth, his beauty, his modesty, his sincerity, all appealed to the Master; He looked upon him, seeing his whole heart and his motives, and yet "loved him." If the Lord could have saved him this test, He would. If He could have thrown wide open the gate into the kingdom He would have done so. But that kingdom has its laws. Christ represented those laws, obeyed them, insisted upon them; therefore, this comely young man would not be allowed to enter until he, too, had conformed to them. Not his money, nor his station; only himself could squeeze through that "straight and narrow gate."

It was a critical moment for the Lord Himself. He had to set precedents in His own church by which all succeeding Christian ages and institutions should regulate their actions. Was it no temptation to attach oneself to a millionaire to a cause held in social contempt? Might not one rich man bring other rich men, and so create a fashion?

But there can be no fashion in crucifixion. Calvary can never be popular. The cross can never be a custom of the day. We do not, cannot, enter that kingdom by money or wit, by genius, learning, pedigree, or ought that is incidental or external. Only by way of the cross do men pass into Christ's kingdom.

These disciples were troubled. They thought a great opportunity had been lost. If this were to be the policy of the Master, salvation was simply impossible. How could the kingdom get on without such people as this rich young man? "Who, then, can be saved?" they ask with wonderment.

The Lord explained the whole question in one word by saying, "Children, they that trust not in riches." There is no harm in riches of themselves. They may be instruments of the greatest possible good. In right hands the world is better and happier for a Christian administration of wealth. The Lord is not abusing or condemning riches; but He is pointing out that men may trust in their riches, may rely on their power, idolize their own possessions; thus be unwilling and unfit to take the step which leads from the material to the spiritual.

Our Lord did not say it was impossible; He said it was hard. And is it not? Let those answer who all their lives have used their money to make life easy, minister to their pride or comfort. The very thing that they have trusted in now makes their upward progress "hard."

Riches do not refer alone to money. There are riches of many kinds—centres of pride, of vanity, of self-trust and idolatry, of pleasure and self-interest. The whole fabric must be shaken to its base, torn up by its foundations, ere Christ will begin to build.

Notice the deceitfulness of all kinds of riches. Riches may corrupt the best and purest of you. Take care! "The cares of life" are classed with "the deceitfulness of riches" in drawing away the soul from its eternal destiny. Beware of both; shun all and everything that hinders in that supreme struggle for entrance into His kingdom.

You cannot bring your riches with you into the kingdom, if you are trusting to them. But if you offer them wholly to Christ and will sanctify them to His use, bring them all.

You cannot carry your intellectual pride with you, unless you will consecrate your intellect to the study of the Cross; then bring it all.

You can bring with you nothing of the nature of patronage to Christ. You cannot compliment or bias Him. He lies beyond any such range. We can only reach Him by His own way of sacrifice, self-immolation and transformation—a great mystery that is to be put into words, yet it may become a blessed and conscious spiritual experience.

Blessed is he to whom that experience is a glad reality.

New York's Public Service Commission is testing street car fenders with paper mache dummies, but as the New York World remarks, the human tests are keeping right on.

Hilgen is still popular in his home town, but the gubernatorial nominee in his party have developed the bad habit of declining to run. So Hilgen runs alone.

Boy caught twelve-pound bass in Texas, and now Houston Post, with magnificent optimism, hopes for a calf-swallowing fish. Every man to his own idols.

Plutoerats in politics gain another recruit in Mayor of Timson, Texas, who spent \$15 to get elected—which was fifteen times his salary.

The Washington Post says Billie Root has been through a course at Muldoon's "reparatorium." Those who escape call it the rockpile rest cure.

Better write down unwritten law as murder in first degree, and abolish all appeal.

Champion lid-holder Taft has a good opening at Atlantic City, where lid keeps bobbing up.

The Devil is being given a little more attention than usual in New York at present.

## Borrowed Jingles

### METAPHYSICS.

A man morose and dull and sad—  
Go and buy a bottle of gin and  
Behold! he answers it is drink  
That puts his nerves upon the blink.

Another man whose smile and jest  
Disclose a nature of the best—  
And, lo! he answers it is spirit up?  
Again we learn it is the cup.

The moral to this little bit  
Is anything you make of it.  
Such recalcitrant philosophy  
Is far away too much for me.

### THE SOLID SOUTH.

"WHAT is 'white lightning'?" inquires the Savannah News, with an innocent air, possible of cultivation only in near-probably remote Washington.

A Florence audience threw onions at the prima donna. If they were Texas onions, it was a unique and rare tribute to the state's genius and popularity.—Houston Post.

Possibly the most glaring instance of poetic license in the North Carolina poet who rhymes "Hilgen" with "fizz gin."—Houston Post.

The Savannah News says John Temple Graves was born in North Carolina. The Press is probably trying to curry favor with the South. Graves was born in Virginia, trying to unload a South Carolina product on the Old North State. The Charlotte Observer will kindly attend to this case at once.—Houston Post.

"Private information from Miss Charlotte Walker is to the effect that she would not dream of marrying her thousands of admirers in the Manhattan district, says the Houston Post. Aside from her probable disinclination to corner the man market, she would not care to see her thousands of admirers in the law prohibiting the wholesale annexation of admirers.—Washington Herald.

Captain Garlick, of Bell county, Tex., and Captain O'Brien, of El Paso, have both offered their services to the Democratic National Committee. These he said days for the Democratic party.—Omaha Bee.

A South Carolina reader invites us to pass the hat in that State for the campaign fund. Not much. There are ten South Carolinians who would drop a rusty nail in a hat or spit in one for every one who would voluntarily part with a nickel.—Houston Post.

Another Tennessee reader proposes to donate his mother-in-law to the campaign fund. We believe the man is a black radical. No true Democrat would wish to add to the troubles of the Democratic party.—Houston Post.

So far the Democrats of Texas have contributed one-tenth of a cent per capita to the campaign fund. This may appear small, but it is a record for the State. A large number of "gentle Georgia crackers" get their "packages" in Jacksonville, too.—Washington Herald.

### WITH THE MOCKERS.

CONNECTICUT man who caught a crab in Florida, and a law decreed with a Spanish doubloon of 1608 which he has located Captain Kidd's treasure. He was a wash for a job forebore.—Evening Telegram.

The dollar-a-year Mayor of Timson, Tex., must have his own thoughts about the predatory rich when he reads of the British warship for leaving the \$352 annual salaries.—Evening Mail.

Major Beecher B. Ramey, the army paymaster who has been running a Taft bureau for several months after accompanying the Savannah News, is making tour last winter, has been promoted to chief paymaster of the Department of the Lakes. Is this by way of reward?—New York World.

"Double emotional insanity" is to be the new name in murder defenses. It is fortunate perhaps that a practice of having large families is dying out in this country, otherwise it might soon be necessary to have triple or even quadruple emotional insanity.—New York Evening Post.

A lady moonshiner of Kentucky routed the revenue officers after a pitched battle in which sixty shots were fired, and one deputy killed. Anybody's lady moonshiner is more respectable than a barn-burner.—Houston Post.

### MEREELY JOKING.

The Boss: "And you claimed to be a first-class bookkeeper."  
The Clerk: "Well, I'd always made good use of I'd borrowed."—Kansas City Times.

Patience: "That Miss Bellow is going to sing."  
Patience: "Oh, is she? What shall we take and eat?"

Mrs. Henpeck: "You were talking in your sleep last night, Henry."  
Mr. Henpeck: "I beg your pardon, my dear, for having interrupted you."—Stray Stories.

Tom: "He's a wonderful mind reader. He told me everything in my mind in four or five minutes."  
Maud: "Yes, a fine mind reader, but slow."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Physician (answering telephone at 3 A. M.): "I've got a patient."  
Phoner: "Thunderation, no! Think I'd be calling you up at this unearthly hour if I was well?"—Transcript.

"Mille," said the young man, as he slipped the engagement ring on her finger, "have you told your mother about this?"

The latter married Duke of Edinburgh. "Why, Clarence, mamma knew it six months before you did."—Chicago Tribune.

Tommy: "Ma, may I play make believe that I'm entering into the little boy's?"  
Ma: "Certainly, my dear."

Tommy: "All right, gimme some cake for my little boy."  
Ma: "Are you doing anything to beautify your room?"

"Shure, I'm aint I living here?"—Yonkers Statesman.

### CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE.

If all the old bachelors could strike it as well as Will Blair struck it, they would get married. If ever a man was benefited and made a happy couple of it, it was Will Blair, who got married, judging from his every-day walk and conversation.

The baby was born today, with her eleven-months-old baby. A man save the baby a dime. "I want to see the baby," said the mother. "Bring it or a Redding." The baby promptly took the money. "There!" said his mother. "I'm happy, 'he's a Blair!"—Athens (Ga.) Globe.

Some jovial sort of individual at Weatherford is responsible for the following story: "The ladies of a neighboring town on the election took an active part in seating the voters and the men on the platform. They had a lot of literature left and they threw it over to a cow pasture. The cows ate the literature and every cow in the pasture went dry."—Mineral Wells (Tex.) Globe.

There are towns—some of them in Kansas—where the people of their own greatness all the year round, and they make much the same impression as would be made by the man who had a tail upon the housewife announcing that he was the all-fred man in the world. In the course of time someone would suggest to him with a brick, for the sake of peace and quietness. A trifle of modesty isn't a bad thing for a town.—Emporia (Kan.) Gazette.

The editor's wife and daughter, Rosalie, were yesterday for a walk in the Thompson Park. Other members of the family will go later.—Conyers (Ga.) Free Press.

A large number of pleasure boats were out from Rochester on Sunday. Many of the pleasure boats were on the lookout for a little "suds" to wash the dust out of their brains, but they struck the right town on the wrong day.—Schenectady Star.

Thus saith the Oracle once more: "When things are as they are, all men, save one, are useless! Talk, loaders, you will be wiser!"—New York Evening Telegram.

Suez Dividends.  
Last year the Suez Canal had a total revenue of \$24,000,000, and paid \$14,000,000 to the shareholders. What concession has any one to predict that the Panama Canal will not meet expenses?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## STATE PRESS

### Poor Man's Savings.

The depositors within that time drew out \$100,000 more than they put into those institutions. That is to say, the working men have been forced to consume their savings through the hands of the money lenders, and have been forced to consume their savings through the hands of the money lenders, and have been forced to consume their savings through the hands of the money lenders.

Much-Needed Law.  
This law is one of comparatively recent date. It was passed by the Virginia State Congress in 1890. It was a law without being liable to any punishment. We know of no man who has been punished by it. It is not confined to the South. It is a law that is in force in the North, South, East and West.—Scottsville Enterprise.

Far and Wide.  
Human nature is the same the world over, especially where it comes to weakening vengeance upon the more brutal who assault our women. It is not confined to the South. It is a law that is in force in the North, South, East and West.—Scottsville Enterprise.

Humbug Classics.  
How long, Ohi Cateletel shall this abuse be heard upon the ears of the people? The negro has always been the Democratic party, and always will be, and the negro, at last, will be bought by this. They no longer can be bought by the "forty acres and a mule" story.—West Point News.

Crementure.  
We beg pardon. In our issue of week before last we gave Mrs. Taft credit for boiling water. The real friend to the negro has always been the Democratic party, and always will be, and the negro, at last, will be bought by this. They no longer can be bought by the "forty acres and a mule" story.—West Point News.

Their Guilty Hopes.  
The cry of those who fear the stern and just execution of the laws now on the Federal statute books, that the election of Bryan will cause the country to go to the dogs, is a natural. The guilty, of course, wish to escape punishment. They cannot be blamed for wishing for defeat of Mr. Bryan, but for the continuation in power of the party upon the administration of which they have sprung into life and grown and prospered at the expense of the great body of citizens.—Lynchburg Advance.

Favors Discussion.  
The electors of the State need to be awakened, to be informed and led to take an active part. The present apathy and indifference, promote neither contentment nor progress in political affairs. The State is in need of both. Nothing can more quickly and surely transform this moribund condition of national politics in Virginia into one fruitful and full of life than discussion of the issues by well-equipped men.—Tide-water News.

Legitimate Extortion.  
It is not to be supposed that the Harry Thaw in the vicious attack that the State has been interested in his case have made upon his bank account and the funds of his family, is not a legitimate business. It is a legitimate business, and his ability to pay as legitimate business for extortion.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

Oliver Meredith and Roland Robinson.  
Captain William H. Robinson, for thirty years a leader in the Republican party here and who is presidential elector from the State, came to the State of Virginia, and repudiating Taft and announcing his intention of supporting Bryan. He gives the reason for leaving the party as that Taft is a Unitarian.—Lexington Gazette.

Want The Times-Dispatch.  
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—In view of the fact that the Baltimore Sun has cast out Mr. Bryan and taken to its bosom Mr. Taft, our people are in a dilemma as to where they are at. The Philadelphia Record is all right, politically, but there is no Virginia news. Now what I wish to know is this, can we arrange with you to have the Times-Dispatch here in the Valley on same day it is issued, same as Baltimore papers? The Valley papers, that is, the dailies, are not so large as the Baltimore papers, and they are more about what is going on in other States than in their own, and they make a great howl when laws are passed and legislation is being carried out. Is it not a shame that our people here in this great Valley, which has been the scene of so many great events, should be in ignorance of what is going on in the rest of this great Old Dominion? If the railroads and the telegraph lines can carry news so far, why cannot we get the Times-Dispatch here in the Valley on same day it is issued, same as Baltimore papers? The Valley papers, that is, the dailies, are not so large as the Baltimore papers, and they are more about what is going on in other States than in their own, and they make a great howl when laws are passed and legislation is being carried out. Is it not a shame that our people here in this great Valley, which has been the scene of so many great events, should be in ignorance of what is going on in the rest of this great Old Dominion? If the railroads and the telegraph lines can carry news so far, why cannot we get the Times-Dispatch here in the Valley on same day it is issued, same as Baltimore papers? 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